

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

NUMBER 171.

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

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Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward to us Express and passengers, from all points where there are Express offices, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make this request with the view of obtaining promptly such correspondence as frequently falls to reach us through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

The Traitor Ousted.

It will be seen by the dispatches from Washington that Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, has been expelled from the Senate of the United States by a vote of 32 to 14. This is as it should be. It is the highest duty that the Senate owes to itself to purge it of traitors—and Jesse D. Bright is one of 'em.

The doughty traitor says he will appeal to the people of Indiana for their decision. He would leave the question of right or wrong in the case to them.

That is just the place to leave it. The people of Indiana will still more effectually do what the Senate has in a measure done. The Senate has expelled him, and the people of his own State will "bury him out of sight."

Well do the Democracy of Indiana remember with what fiendish bitterness he opposed and maligned Douglas in the canvass of 1856; how he organized a faction for the purpose of keeping Douglas, the great champion of Democracy throughout the world, from receiving the electoral vote of that State. They well remember, too, the base ingratitude he has shown his State. While the gallant sons of Indiana were bearing their breasts upon the battlefield, Bright was recommending "improved firearms" to "His Excellency Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy."

WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Jan. 25, 1861.

Col. W. B. Wood.—Sir: Your report of the 20th inst. is received, and I now proceed to give you the desired instructions in relation to the prisoners taken by you amongst the traitors of East Tennessee.

1st. As much as can be identified in having been captured by rebels, they are to be tried summarily by drum head court martial, and if found guilty, executed on the spot by hanging.

It would be well to leave their bodies hanging in the vicinity of the burnt bridge.

2d. Ali such as have not been so engaged, are to be treated as prisoners of war, and sent with an armed guard to Tuscaloosa, Ala., there to be kept imprisoned at the depot selected by the Government for prisoners of war.

Whenever you can discover that arms are contrabanded by these rebels, you will send out detachments, search for, and seize the arms.

In no case is one of the men known to have been up in arms against the Government to be released on any pledge or oath of allegiance.

The time for such measures is past.

They are all to be held as prisoners of war, and held in jail till the end of the war.

Such as come in voluntarily, take the oath of allegiance, and surrender their arms, are alone to be treated with leniency.

Your vigilant execution of these orders is earnestly urged by the Government.

Your obedient servant,

The Confederates say the telegraphic dispatches have sent a threatening commission to Washington, that Corcoran, and other officers now in their hands, will be hung if Halleck hangs bridge burners, who are not in the rebel army, but destroy them for the benefit of rebels. This is as cool a piece of impudence, and disgraceful resolution to commit murder as well, as could be expected. If an army for its safety burns a bridge or destroys a railroad, the law of war justifies them; but the necessity must be patent. Those in or out of the army, who are guilty of reckless and indiscriminate destruction of public or private property, are as liable to punishment as a time of the most profound peace.

The very existence of society depends upon it. No property is secure without it. It was to prevent such intolerable and savage outrages that Halleck issued his order. Mischievous has been cursed with such incendiaries.

We can all remember when the Hannibal bridge was destroyed and innocent women and children precipitated into the gorge in the dead hour of night, by the act of rebels acting for the rebels. What did the perpetrators of that act deserve for such a butchery crime? It is not hanging too good for them? And yet how the merciful rebels interpose and say: "No matter if women and children were murdered; they were murdered by our orders, and the criminals, cowardly midnight assassins, must be spared or gallant gentlemen, taken in open battle, shall be hung!" As we have said, to justify the destruction of a bridge there must be a legitimate military necessity, and this Gen. Halleck's letter recognizes; but he expressly repudiates any intention to execute those who are guilty of such wanton destruction as has disgraced the rebel cause in Missouri.

This very astounding demand comes, too,

at a most remarkable time. We have full

and unequivocal evidence of a more sweeping order from the administration of Jeff Davis. Among the papers taken at the battle of Mill Springs, was the following order

from the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy:

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J. R. BURNHAM.

Secretary of War.

P. S.—Judge Patterson, Col. Pickens, and other ringleaders of the same class, must be sent at once to Tuscaloosa to jail, as prisoners of war.

THE Richmond Dispatch sneers at the suggestion that there is any Union party in the South. How does the editor know anything about it? Went up in Richmond, surrounded by the military, he is as ignorant as a donkey of South or North. Eaten up by a mulish ambition, and blind with party hate, he couldn't see the truth about his own section of the Union if it were before his eyes.

He can tell him that there are thousands

in the South who, at least, wish him and his armies in that hot country not put down in geographies.

He will not believe—not he—and when the people of the South hang him and his associates, he will still swear that there are no friends of the Union in the South. We are familiar with this Seesop blindness on one side, and amusing credulity on the other. They still believe religiously that Kentucky is Seesop, notwithstanding the bad way she has of showing it. They will die in that belief. It is no wonder if the editor of the Dispatch discredits all suggestions of a Union sentiment in the South. He does not wish to believe it. He will die in the faith he delights in, in spite of evidence. One would think that Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware might rise up in terror against the cherished right. Wherever the South are free from Confederate vengeance, there is a Union party, and the editor of the Dispatch will see it before long, when he does not wish to see it, unless he shuts his eyes and stops his ears.

The reign of terror they have inaugurated in the South will not last much longer, and the editor of the Dispatch even now intimates his old father, who came in great wrath, for his time was short.

IN a letter to a Seesop paper in Virginia, from Marshall's command, the writer claims that they did great exploits in defeating the Lincolines who attacked them; but adds, that Marshall fell back four miles. The writer further notifies his readers that the enemy will not admit his defeat.

Another writer thinks Marshall would have done exploits, but he was attacked soon—before he got to his strong position. No doubt Marshall would have done well, if he hadn't done otherwise. We suggest to Humphrey to get himself captured, and sent to Fort Warren, where he can have his leisure and good cheer; it would be far better than running through the hills with Ga'fied after him; and it is time for him to change sides anyhow. It's a constitutional necessity.

The Newbern (N. C.) Progress says

that their people have been greatly excited

and puzzled about the Burnside expedition.

They began to inquire what had become of it.

A wag said it had gone to "Davy Jones' locker," when an excited patriot shouted,

"My gracious! when Jeff. Davis to have

defended that point?"

General Smith made an exploration

through Calloway county some week or two ago. The Seesopers all fled from their homes. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

The Seesop papers are suggesting

the blocking up of the channels about Alber-

marie and Pamlico Sounds, to prevent re-

bel vessels navigating them. They had

better beware. Their friends in Europe are

greatly exercised about blocking up the

channels of navigation.

The Confederates say the telegraphic dispatches have sent a threatening commission to Washington, that Corcoran, and other officers now in their hands, will be hung if Halleck hangs bridge burners, who are not in the rebel army, but destroy them for the benefit of rebels. This is as cool a piece of impudence, and disgraceful resolution to commit murder as well, as could be expected. If an army for its safety burns a bridge or destroys a railroad, the law of war justifies them; but the necessity must be patent. Those in or out of the army, who are guilty of reckless and indiscriminate destruction of public or private property, are as liable to punishment as a time of the most profound peace.

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THE DIFFICULTIES OF A REBEL ENVOY.—A Southern agent, writing from England to the Richmond Enquirer, describes many of the difficulties that he has encountered abroad. He tried to promote shipments of manufactures to the Southern ports, with a promise of one hundred per cent. profit, but the sturdy manufacturers said he was not wanted. The troops, of course, preferred to advance, rather than fall back; but we presume, there are good reasons for the movement. The rebels are fortifying Russellville, anticipating a visit from the Federal forces.

THE DISCUSSIONS are now going on as to

who killed Zollicoffer. Perhaps it would

settle the matter to state that some scattered

Secessionists assert that he was not killed at all.

As the discussion is useless, we suggest this as a solution.

COL. BEN. WADE, it is said, told the

Senate some time ago that he was within

a mile of hell. Look out, Lincoln; nobody

should be sent to that place better than Ben. Wade.

A soldier from Columbus wishes the

Federal forces a safe journey to h—l. Well,

they are on the way to Dixie, and are, most

likely, to make the journey safe.

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HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

FRIDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 7, 1862

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHI-
CAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Friday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will
leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except
Sunday) at 6:30 A. M. 8:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily) 9:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express 5:30 A. M. 7:30 A. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Mail 7:30 P. M.
Reaching Louisville 8:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From JEFFERSONVILLE.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS 3:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M.
Railroad) East and West 9:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1 6:30 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 12:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train 4:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train for Elizabethtown and Camp
Nevin leave daily at 7:30 A. M.

Bardstown (Sunday's excepted) 5:30 P. M.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at
the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern close at 12:00 M. and
arrive at 12:00 M.

Locomotive, via L. & N. R. R. (mail office
close at 6:30 P. M. the previous evening), closes at 6:30 A. M.

Mailbox, Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 A. M. and
arrives at 6:30 P. M.

Locomotive at 12:00 at night and 9:00 P. M. and
arrives at 1:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

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Baily Democrat

Latest and Most Interesting from Europe by Mail.

ENGLAND—LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

(From the Albany Evening Journal.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 11, 1862.

Mr. Adams received a dispatch late last evening from Earl Russell, stating that as the United States ship "Tuscarora" had entered Southampton with evident intention of engaging the Confederate steamer "Nashville," an order from the Admiralty Office would be sent immediately to the naval officer in charge at Southampton, to detain the United States vessel in port twenty-four hours after the departure of the Confederate steamer.

I came down from London this morning to confer with Capt. Britton, our consul, and Capt. Craven, of the Tuscarora. This new phase to matters will necessarily change Capt. Craven's switch. Instead of waiting for the Nashville, Capt. C. will leave first, governing his course outside by the best observations and calculations he is enabled to make. It is to be hoped that something adverse turns up against us at almost every turning. Neutrality questions arise constantly and are pretty sure to tell against us.

The government has, I believe, refused to allow the Nashville to do any more than would have been extended to a merchant ship. No arms, munitions, or war fixings have been permitted. Capt. Britton, the consul, gave me a copy of an unauthenticated account which shows everything provided, with its cut, making in all an aggregate of £666 6s. 8d. I greatly fear that Capt. Craven, engaged in this neutrality net, may lose the opportunity, while he so much thinks of punishing the pirates.

Our consul at this point is an efficient and fearless officer, qualities much needed just now, when and where a community that has profited largely and long from American commerce is now bitterly hostile.

(From the Liverpool Daily Post.)

THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCH. The Trent affair is prevented dying out by the controversies in the London papers touching the conduct of our Government on the 21st of December by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell. That communication was certainly intended to be confidential, and is, as far as I can see, the first of the series of Great Britain. That was the intention. Earl Russell may have considered it in another light, and, therefore, making assurance doubly sure, took no note of it, but continued the dispatch of troops and ships to the American waters. There would be nothing unnatural in supposing that Lord Russell deemed war inevitable; but the Americans having rendered war impossible, the Government organ in this country endeavored to suppress Mr. Adams' communication. One can see that it ever existed, as other documents indicate, as nothing of a conciliatory character. Ministers, anticipating interrogations when Parliament meets, published Mr. Seward's letter, Earl Russell's letter, and Mr. Seward's protest. Common people having now read these documents, will be disposed to think that sufficient attention had not been paid to Mr. Adams' communication. The conservative journals have, of course, taken this view of the case, and possibly the conservative party, when Parliament meets, may follow suit—*et cetera*. The men we consider the suppression, see in Seward, "as it may be justly called, of Mr. Seward's dispatch, of the 30th November, by our Government, the more flagrant does the outrage on the public appear. Here was a people smarting under an insult offered to its flag by a marauding commander, and, eager, above all things, to know whether the American Cabinet sanctioned or authorized the piratical act. The Government of Washington take the earliest opportunity to communicate to their minister, in this particular, the intelligence that the seizure of Messrs. Shillibeer, M. and their secretaries, on board the Trent, was not ordered by Mr. W. H. Seward; and, further, that they felt disposed to treat any reasonable demand for reparation by the Court of St. James with the most friendly and favorable feeling. The dispatch of Mr. Seward bears date the 5th of November, a few days after the arrival, in Boston Harbor, of the San Jacinto, with the Southern commissioners on board. As the language it employs in referring to the capture is of the utmost importance, we think it necessary to give Mr. Seward's exact expressions. The expressions were, no doubt, intended to commit the question in dispute to diplomatic action. "No doubt can hardly be entertained," says the Standard, in continuation, "that the dispatch, according to its direction, was read to Earl Russell, and became a subject of deliberation in the Cabinet. This occurred on the 19th or 20th ult. If the fact need confirmation, we have it in that sure index of favorable news during the past year preceding, viz., the purchase of stock to a large extent by persons generally interested in acts of exclusive intelligence. But not only were city articles affected by this gratifying indication; a kind of rumor also got abroad at the West End, in the clubs, and thence throughout the country, that a pacific solution might be expected. Nothing precise was known, but, somehow, the pleasing impression had been made. This, we need not say, was just before Christmas; and if the report had been allowed free way, no doubt one-half of the gloom which dimmed our brightest festive days would have been removed. It was impossible, indeed, to dissipate the universal sorrow for the Prince Consort's death, but the fears of what may be termed an unnatural war would, at all events, have been mitigated."

Last night's Gazette contains hitherto unpublished dispatches and minutes. They reach us very late, and we will not comment on them. Lord Russell admits that Mr. Adams read the pacific dispatch to him on the 19th.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1862.

We are still in the full regarding the settlement of the war question. The dispatch of Mr. Seward has been published and criticized, and it must be stated that the result has certainly failed to add to his reputation on this side, either for sagacity or logic. That is a circumstance, however, to which it is assumed he will be indifferent, as the document is supposed to have been prepared chiefly with a view to its effect in his own country. Still, there is a reviving hope that an improved feeling toward the North may now again grow up in the United Kingdom, provided such of your statements as are best ascertained here can make their way to the public ear, and of merely hawk politicians and of refugee immigrants who are ready for any mischief.

Curiosity continues to be kept alive by the respective movements of the Tuscarora and the Nashville. The Tuscarora has moved to a berth in the channel between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, and the Nashville occasionally makes experiments with her steam apparatus, which induces a belief that she is preparing to start.

An impression seems to be gradually strengthening in all circles that the suggestions of France for the recognition of the Confederate States are again to be discussed with our Cabinet, and a condemnatory paragraph in the Moniteur on the destruction of Charleston looks like a premonitory symptom. A report is current, however, that the Southern agents have announced that they are authorized to offer in return for recognition three most important engagements, viz: First, a system of free trade; second, a prohibition of all import of slaves; third, the freedom of all colored persons born hereafter.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: "All interest in Gen. Fremont has apparently died out in Washington, so far as the public is concerned. His name is scarcely ever heard, and I have met with but two men who have seen him since he has been in Washington."

The City Council of Baltimore have passed a resolution ordering all display teachers in the public schools of that city to be dismissed, and Union teachers appointed in their places.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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